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A Timely Warning Against Unwise Action

Victor L. Berger Discusses the Movement Against the Am. Federation of Labor

TWO weeks ago a number of leaders of the American Labor Union and their friends held a meeting in Chicago. As a result of this meeting a circular was issued requesting trades unions to send delegates to a convention to be held in Chicago on June 27, 1905. The movement thus inaugurated is directed against the American Federation of Labor. The circular bears the signatures of prominent officers of the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and of individual officers of the Baker and Brewery Workers' Unions. It caused quite a sensation in Milwaukee, because the name of Eugene V. Debs was connected with the movement.

The entire capitalistic press of Milwaukee and Chicago call this movement a campaign of the Socialists against the American Federation of Labor, having for its object the disruption of that organization. Neither are spiteful innuendoes wanting against the Western Federation of Miners, their organization being accused of "base ingratitude," because it received some financial support from the A. F. of L. during the troubles in Colorado.

This movement was not wholly unexpected, as far as I am concerned, and I wish to make the following remarks concerning it.

The Socialist party, or the Social-Democracy, as an organization has nothing whatever to do with this movement, or with the re-organizing of the American Labor Union, which is essentially its object. The resolutions adopted by our national conventions expressly prohibit our party or any of its organizations from any interference in trade union matters. Hence, if Eugene V. Debs signed this circular calling for the session in Chicago, he did so upon his own responsibility, just as he helped to bring into the world the American Labor Union solely upon his own impulse, although the presence of the progressive elements of the Western Trade Union movement in the American Federation of Labor would have greatly strengthened it there. And as is well known, the great majority of our party members at that time did not approve his action, and they will not follow him now.

The comrades in Milwaukee, where the Social-Democratic party and the progressive trades unions are in one and the same camp, in the best sense of the word, will certainly not flock to the new banner. Our local unions are an integral part of the great national and international labor unions, and even if they so wished, could not sever their connection with them without injuring their own interests and the interest of the labor movement.

Milwaukee, which Eugene himself calls his second home, has always highly esteemed Debs, but with us it is "not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more." The American labor movement would suffer great injury if any appreciable number of progressive trades unions should allow themselves to be misled into joining this movement, and we will not join it.

There is no one who will accuse the Milwaukee comrades, and particularly Victor L. Berger, of having any special love for Gompers, Mitchell, or the rest of the grand old cripples of the A. F. of L. The Milwaukee unions have for years sent no delegate to a labor convention, especially to the A. F. of L. convention, who was not a pronounced Socialist—usually a party member. This, however, cannot prevent us from looking at things rationally and judging them according to our best understanding, so far as we are able to judge. And we were convinced long ago that the average intelligence and virtue of the leaders in the A. F. of L. is surely no lower than the average intelligence and virtue of the rank and file in the trade union movement. The leaders are chosen by the rank and file. Hence, if better leaders are desired, the great body of the members must be educated and elevated so as to be able to elect them. The beginning cannot be made at the top; the regeneration must come from the bottom. Many labor leaders of the present day know full well that they could not possibly maintain their position, if they should change their tactics. Some of the national and international presidents were avowed Socialists when they took their post; what are they now? It is clear that the leaders will very quickly respond to the wishes of the rank and file. In fact, if the rank and file were educated so far as to choose for their leaders only Socialists, because they were Socialists, a new spirit would make itself felt in the A. F. of L. But it is not sufficient if the bakers and brewery workers alone do this. The carpenters, iron workers, miners, machinists, painters, etc., ought to do the same.

For us blindly to begin a fight with the American Federation of Labor at this time would be a crime against the trades unions and a fatal error in the Socialist propaganda. If the A. F. of L. is to die, it must die of its own diseases.

Moreover, the A. F. of L. is already infested with a deadly germ and its days are numbered, because, so far from keeping pace with the development of modern industry, this organization is a direct contradiction of this evolution. It will, therefore, dissolve of itself in consequence of the endless fights over the jurisdiction question. Socialists, as such, and especially those who are not members of the A. F. of L. should be extremely careful not to deal the death blow.

Besides, any such movement would have a chance of success if a certain number of the large national unions should declare their willingness to secede from the A. F. of L. But for the bakers and brewery workers to secede alone, would be a bad piece of business, to say the least. I fully appreciate the general indignation against the A. F. of L. among the brewers—the abuse to which they have been subjected in the various conventions of the A. F. of L. and the ill treatment they have received from the executive council—but time will work out its own remedy, and you don't want to cut off your nose to spite your face. The secession of the National Union of Brewery Workers would give to its enemies the coveted chance of pouncing upon it, and what a howling the wolves would set up, if the noble stag should be brought to bay!

Give them no cause for rejoicing.

Finally, there are many Socialists who still do not comprehend the nature of a trades union. A union is no political organization and is not intended to be one; that is the function of the Social-Democratic party. Even the importance attached to what a trades union might do for Socialism, is generally overestimated. The main advantage accruing from trades unions in this respect is simply that workmen in large numbers are united there in class organization. We do not expect unions to do any kind of political work, at least we in Milwaukee do not expect it.

And therefore in closing I again most earnestly caution our friends and readers throughout the country to refrain from any hasty action. Reflect upon the situation and consider it well. Weigh your wages, before you wage war.

Victor L. Berger.

The Lane-Up of Kansas City now comes out on pink paper. First it was cream color, then straw color, and eventually we expect to see it a good, warm red.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR YOUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN. Notable Editorial by the Cosmopolitan Editor

[The following taken from the January Cosmopolitan magazine shows that at least one magazine editor of this country dares to look ahead and to think out of the beaten bourgeois rut. It is Socialistic in spirit, and although a Social-Democrat would add a little more and there, we give it to our readers just as it was written, and with the belief that it will keep in mind the fact that it is written by a man who has no affiliation with the militant Socialist movement, and that they will therefore recognize it as one of the "shadows" that coming events are casting before.]

"A System of Political Economy will set down which will perform as well as Prometheus, which will raise the riches of Nature into the lap of the starving poor."—Sir John Byles.

Do you believe that this is possible?

What are the conditions which stand in the way of the realization of this prospect?

Formerly it was impossible because of the limited production; because those things necessary for life—food and clothes—were produced with difficulty and insufficiently. Today machinery and scientific method have so increased production that in the United States the question most eagerly discussed is: "How to Prevent Overproduction." According to our crude and cruel ideals of trade there is in the world "too much wheat and corn, too much cotton, too much woolen goods, too much lumber, too many bricks, too much iron and steel, and too much of everything that goes toward the comfort of human beings." Not how to distribute these riches of nature, but how to prevent overproduction, is the absurd problem which exercises the commercial wisdom of the age.

How would we understand the problem of production and distribution,

conditions which prevail: The causes which lead to the so-called overproduction and the causes which retard both scientific production and equitable distribution.

As a preliminary to clear thinking we must start with these two axioms:

I. There can be no such thing as overproduction until every man, woman and child the world over is comfortably clad, living in a comfortable home with beautiful surroundings, and provided with sufficient food to nourish the body properly.

II. There can be no scientifically regulated production until, approximately, all waste is eliminated from our scheme of work.

The truth of the first axiom need not be argued. We may then proceed to the question of waste under our present system of production; we may go further and venture the assertion that more than one-half of all human effort is wasted. We find this loss arising:

First, Through duplication of effort. Everywhere men are spending their days in work which, organized upon a scientific basis, could be reduced one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth or even one-tenth. Take, for instance, New York city: there are ten times as many apothecaries as would be required to furnish all the drugs dispensed. There are along the same streets of New York at least one hundred and fifty miles of shops, furnishing supplies, all of which could be better selected, more economically delivered and sold at a vastly cheaper price from central depots properly established. In this one hundred and fifty miles of shops an army of men and women stand in many of the smaller ones through twelve, fourteen and even sixteen long hours waiting for business. Three-fourths of their labor is unproductive, because the system is one handed down from the booths of the barbaric ages.

Next to this class there is one

relic of the days of savagery, when the competition for the limited supply of food was so violent that the most terrible crimes were committed in order to secure it. Fully one-fourth of the entire population of the world is employed in enforcing law. Because, through the stupidities of our system of distribution, there remain classes of people so miserable as to be willing to commit crime in order to obtain food or other property—this, too, at a time when there is plenty for all, where there would be no necessity for any man's plundering his neighbor if only a trifling part of the effort now spent in the law were concentrated upon working out a scientific system of distribution.

The system of the law embraces the standing armies of the world, with their endless train of horrors, of which we are now having a fair sample at Port Arthur. Then come the police forces of the cities; then the array of sheriffs and constables, with the distressing train of miseries which follow in their wake, permitting the cunning and the strong to prey upon the weak. Then come the judges and the employees of the courts. Finally the vast array of lawyers—a profession which in every community absorbs the ablest brains and those splendid talents which should be given to the work of organization and production. If the United States could comprehend the loss to its resources through this one condition, the public would stand appalled. Not only the loss of brains which should be otherwise engaged, and which if so otherwise occupied would add hundreds of millions to the wealth of the country, but we have the immense tax upon industry made by the courts—the time consumed by manufacturers, farmers, merchants and the workers generally in preparing and conducting law-suits.

Next to this class there is one

from its legitimate pursuits by the necessity of defending law-suits, made possible through the complications of the law, or through that class of unconscionable practitioners of the law, so well recognized in every community.

Then comes another class—that of the world's idlers; taking pride in the fact that they do not labor; holding the prejudices of the savages whose women did the work and whose warriors looted—the class still believing that idleness is a badge of superior quality—this class which, thanks to the power of the modern press, is being rapidly diminished, at least in the United States, where even the richest families take a pride in having their children engaged in useful pursuits.

Lastly, we come to the large numbers of men and women who live upon the labor of others by taking advantage, by sharp practice, or in ways more legitimate but nevertheless unnecessary under any proper scheme of organization.

This briefly covers the four classes whose labor is lost to the world. We now come to the consideration of loss through unscientific methods in manufacturing, in farming and in transportation.

The great trusts are rapidly leaching us what can be done by concentration of interests in the hands of intelligent men. The financial powers which control these institutions seek the best brains. No one man is allowed to have unlimited sway. The consulting boards bring to bear upon the manager's conduct the criticism of their united wisdom, while the execution, in order to secure greater virility, is left to his hands. Plants in unfavorable locations are abandoned, old machinery is thrown on the scrap-heap. Every effort is concentrated upon producing the maximum of product, both in quality and quantity, at the minimum of price.

The gain in crops demonstrated at agricultural stations as the result of scientific farming, gives an idea of what the world is losing in this direction. The rapid changes in railway methods suggests what the world has yet to gain in transportation. The accomplishment of Birmingham and other English cities in the way of ownership of public utilities, and the recent scandals in New York municipal affairs, point the way to other future economies.

Having advanced this far, we are now ready to proceed to our methods of distribution, which may be considered under these heads:

First, The discrimination through purchased legislation in favor of individuals, permitting the accumulation of vast fortunes at the expense of the public. The methods of procedure and the causes which operate to secure these illegal results, are coming to be so well understood that they need not be argued here. The fact that during the recent election there was a change of a hundred and twenty-five thousand votes between the Republican presidential candidate on the one side, and a Democratic candidate for governor on the other, indicates that the American people are becoming alive to the necessity for action at the polls.

Second, The comprehension by the general public of the axiom that the welfare of the state lies in the prosperity of the general worker, rather than in the wealth of the few.

Third, The power of public opinion in insuring the rights of women to just wages, the rights of the downtrodden to protection, and generally, the sentiment against sweat-shop methods, child-labor and peonage, in whatever form.

Having studied the defects of our civilization, we now come to the

And now another sanctimonious old "eminently respectable" has been caught, in the person of Senator Mitchell of the Pacific coast. He has been indicted for government land swindles that "will make the postal frauds look small in comparison." Mitchell is unlucky. Others of his class have gone ahead in safety, but he has been caught. "Thou shalt not be found out," is the great capitalist commandment, you know!

An animated discussion is going on at Aston, England, owing to the action of two members of the town council, Messrs. J. Haddon and J. E. Berry, in refusing to drink to the health of the king at the mayoral banquet a few days ago. Councillor Haddon says that, as a Socialist, he could not respond to the toast, and if he could have left the room while it was being drunk he would have done so. He could not leave the room conveniently, so he had to remain. He would rather lose ten thousand seats than lay himself open to a charge of inconsistency.

Fifteen Porto Rican girls were imported into this country by the St. Louis Cordage Company and kept at work at 50 cents a day for a short time and then discharged. It happened that they made their condition known to someone who could be trusted not to help them still further into bondage and worse, and temporary employment has been secured for them and they will be guarded at their boarding house from the advances of agents of vice. All of which shows, don't it, that the interests of capital and labor are identical, as John Mitchell insists! And Johnny ought to know, for isn't Belmont his adviser!

At the miners' convention at Indianapolis this past week, John Mitchell made a report that the capitalist papers say was despondent in tone, and that he admitted a loss of 24,900 in the membership of his organization within one year. This falling off was due, it is said, to shortage of work and "loss of interest" in the organization in the anthracite field. It is further stated that the operators in Pennsylvania are getting ready to force a heavy reduction in wages. In this gloomy denouement of all this talk of Mitchell's about the interests of capital and labor being identical! Where, O, where is all that rosy future for the coal miner that was oratorically brandished about the board of that great Mitchell-Robbins banquet in Pittsburgh last summer? Where is the wonderful condition for labor that that Civic Federation flirtation with the plumes was to bring about? Mitchell's plight is the plight that comes to all men to try to serve both sides of a question at one and the same time. The masters of the coal slobber all over Mitchell personally and tinkle his vulnerable vanity and then keep dealing out degradation to the coal miners in the assurance that Mitchell will keep the poor victims from revolting. It is a sorry game.

Some men have a bent for letting their imaginations run riot and then haunching their vagaries with the hope that there will be enough who are ignorant of the facts to make the thing stick. There is a paper published in Chicago that devotes a good deal of space to showing that the Roman Catholic Church is plotting and scheming to get control of the government of the United States. A certain Charles Gano Baylor is a frequent contributor to its pages and he refers to be one of those fellows we seem to, capable of seeing ghosts where no ghosts exist. The other day he sent in to the Chicago paper an article charging Comrade Victor L. Berger with being a Jesuit in disguise so far as the Milwaukee movement is concerned, and the editor refusing to publish such an absurdity, sent the MSS. to Comrade Berger. In order that our Milwaukee readers and those who know Comrade Berger personally may have a good laugh at Baylor's expense, we republish the article in full, assuring its author that the Milwaukee movement is not afraid to have it see the light, absurd as it is:

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F. R. I should like to ask Mr. Berger if the political control of Belgium is more important to the Vatican than the political control of the United States and our wealthy cities? Since Mr. Berger ever heard of Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Quigley? We are not all fools, Mr. Berger.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have secured the services of Comrade Ira Cross of the Wisconsin State University, who will from week to week give sketchy reports of the doings of the Social-Democratic legislators in the Wisconsin Legislature. It will be almost like seeing with your own eyes to take in the picture—the motion picture—that Comrade Cross will present.

The article in another column by the editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine is also notable just now when certain Catholic prelates are baiting the Socialists, by the fact that Mr. Walker is also a member of the Catholic faith.

Bourke Cockran in a speech before Tammany Hall in New York during the last campaign, delivered himself of the following sentiment:

"I remember two years ago, in discussing probably what will be the issues of this campaign in this very hall, I pointed out there were two ways by which a man could get anything: one by production and one by plunder. If a man wants a thing, he must get it in one of two ways; he must make it or he must take it (Applause); he must make it himself or take it from someone who has made it. (Applause.)"

"It is self-evident that no government has anything of its own to bestow. If the government is benevolent it can only be benevolent to some by being oppressive to others; in other words, when it tries to be benevolent it becomes dishonest."

When he got off the above he was arguing against the tariff. But Cockran is careful not to take the above argument into the labor question. In fact, Wilshire has been trying to get him to debate recently, but without being able to land his man. Perhaps he was afraid of having his own words quoted against him, for he could not well deny that there was a working class in our modern capitalistic society and that that working class also furnished the poverty class, although being a producing class. Cockran wouldn't like to be forced into a corner where he would have to admit that the working class was a capitalistically plundered class.

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I have been watching Mr. Victor L. Berger closely for some time and have noticed that his silent influence in the Social-Democratic Herald is pernicious. It is of fact Jesuitical in its subtlety. In the Peoples Press of Nov. 26th, for instance, is an extract from one of Berger's awful "traps" to Romanism. He opens his article by declaring frankly that "it goes against the grain" for him to attack the Holy Church. But he must do it, he says, because the Beast is after him with horns lowered and tail in the air. And this is the way Mr. Berger, a good Catholic, goes for the Beast. "The Roman Catholic Church," says Mr. Berger, "is an organized political party in Germany, France, Belgium and Austria. The Irish party represents it in England. There is no Roman Catholic party in China or America, but there will be." There you have the Jesuit's fine "double play." Mr. Berger knows that there is an organized and powerful Roman Catholic party here in the United States, that it runs the American Government, as publicly boasted by Belmont recently, at Dublin, and that it has just elected the President of the United States. Anything, however, to throw the American people off their guard, until the power of the church is absolute. The Roman Catholic Church is the mainstay of capitalism and militarism here in these United States, as it is everywhere else. It is exactly the same here that it is in Europe and South America. What is more, Mr. Berger knows it, for he is too intelligent not to know it. Mr. Berger and all such American Catholic so-called "Socialists" will bear watching. I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that American liberty, if it is to be saved from the machinations of Jesuitism with the Protestant bigot as Jesuitism's lackey, the Papal Lion, is to be saved by the free thought, free speech, free press, free love, free trade, free "against the grain" to attack the Beast and "Sum of all Villanies," even the Christian theocracy itself.

Charles Gano Baylor.

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Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(PREFACE CONTINUED.)

The economic terms used in this work, as far as they are new, agree with those used in the English edition of Marx's "Capital." We call "production of commodities" that economic process where articles are produced not only for the use of the producers, but also for purposes of exchange; that is, for commodities, not as use-values. This phrase extends from the first beginnings of production for exchange down to our present time; it attains its full development under capitalist production only, that is, under conditions where the capitalist, the owner of the means of production, employs, for wages, laborers, people deprived of all means of production except their own labor-power, and pockets the excess of the selling price of the products over his outlay. We divide the history of industrial production since the middle ages into three periods: (1) handicraft, small master craftsmen with a few journeymen and apprentices, where each laborer produces the complete article; (2) manufacture, where greater numbers of workmen, grouped in one large establishment, produce the complete article on the principle of division of labor, each workman performing only one partial operation, so that the product is complete only after having passed successively through the hands of all; (3) modern industry, where the product is produced by machinery driven by power, and where the work of the laborer is limited to superintending and correcting the performances of the mechanical agent.

I am perfectly aware that the contents of this work will meet with objection from a considerable portion of the British public. But if we Continentalers had taken the slightest notice of the prejudices of British "respectability," we should be even worse off than we are. This book defends what we call "historical materialism," and the word materialism grates upon the ears of the immense majority of British readers. "Agnosticism" might be tolerated, but materialism is utterly inadmissible.

And yet the original home of all modern materialism, from the seventeenth century onwards, is England.

"Materialism is the natural-born son of Great Britain." Already the British schoolman, Duns Scotus, asked 'whether it was impossible for matter to think?'

"In order to effect this miracle, he took refuge in God's omnipotence, i. e., he made theology preach materialism. Moreover, he was a nominalist. Nominalism, the first form of materialism, is chiefly found among the English schoolmen.

"The real progenitor of English materialism is Bacon. To him natural philosophy is the only true philosophy, and physics based upon the experience of the senses is the chiefest part of natural philosophy. Anaxagoras and his homiomeria, Democritus and his atoms, he often quotes as his authorities. According to him the senses are infallible and the source of all knowledge. All science is based on experience, and consists in subjecting the data furnished by the senses to a rational method of investigation. Induction, analysis, comparison, observation, experiment, are the principal forms of such a rational method. Among the qualities inherent in matter, motion is the first and foremost, not only in the form of mechanical and mathematical motion, but chiefly in the form of an impulse, a vital spirit, a tension—or a 'qual,' to use a term of Jacob Boehme's—of matter.

"In Bacon, its first creator, materialism still includes within itself the germs of a many-sided development. On the one hand matter, sur-

rounded by a sensuous, poetic glamor, seems to attract man's whole entity by winning smiles. On the other, the aphoristically formulated doctrine pollutes with inconsistencies imported from theology.

"In its further evolution, materialism becomes one-sided. Hobbes is the man who systematizes Baconian materialism. Knowledge based upon the senses loses its poetic blossom, it passes into the abstract experience of the mathematician; geometry is proclaimed as the queen of sciences. Materialism takes to misanthropy. If it is to overcome its opponent, misanthropic, fleshless spiritualism, and that on the latter's own ground, materialism has to chastise its own flesh and turn ascetic. Thus, from a sensualist it passes into an intellectualist; but thus, too, it evolves all the consistency, regardless of consequences, characteristic of the intellect.

"Hobbes, as Bacon's continuator, argues thus: If all human knowledge is furnished by the senses, then our concepts and ideas are but the phantoms, divested of their sensual forms, of the real world. Philosophy can but give names to these phantoms. One name may be applied to more than one of them. There may even be names of names. It would imply a contradiction if, on the one hand, we maintained that all ideas had their origin in the world of sensation, and, on the other hand, that a word was more than a word; that besides the beings known to us by our senses, beings which are one and all individuals, there existed also beings of a general, not individual, nature. An unbody substance is the same absurdity as an unbody body. Body, being substance, are but different terms for the same reality. It is impossible to separate thought from matter that thinks. This matter is the substratum of all changes going on in the world. The word infinite is meaningless, unless it states that our mind is capable of performing an endless process of addition. Only material thing, being perceptible to us, we cannot know anything about the existence of God. My own existence alone is certain. Every human passion is a mechanical movement which has a beginning and an end. The objects of impulse are what we call good. Man is subject to the same laws as nature. Power and freedom are identical.

"Hobbes had systematized Bacon, without, however, furnishing a proof for Bacon's fundamental principle, the origin of all human knowledge from the world of sensation. It was Locke who, in his "Essay on Human Understanding," supplied this proof.

"Hobbes had shattered the theistic prejudices of Baconian materialism; Collins, Dodwall, Coward, Hartley, Priestley similarly shattered the last theological bars that still hemmed in Locke's sensualism. At all events, for practical materialists, theism is but an easy-going way of getting rid of religion."

Thus Karl Marx wrote about the British origin of modern materialism. If Englishmen nowadays do not exactly relish the compliment he paid their ancestors, more's the pity. It is none the less undeniable that Bacon, Hobbes, and Locke are the fathers of that brilliant school of French materialists which made the eighteenth century, in spite of all battles on land and sea won over Frenchmen by Germans and Englishmen, a pre-eminently French century, even before that crowning French Revolution, the results of which we outsiders, in England as well as in Germany, are still trying to acclimatize.

There is no denying it. About the middle of this century what struck every cultivated foreigner who set up his residence in England was what he was then bound to consider the religious bigotry and stupidity of the English respectable middle class. We, at that time, were all materialists, or, at least, very advanced freethinkers, and to us it appeared inconceivable that almost all educated people in England should believe in all sorts of impossible miracles, and that even geologists like Buckland and Martell should content the facts of their science so as not to clash too much with the myths of the book of Genesis; while, in order to find people who dared to use their own intellectual faculties with regard to religious matters, you had to go amongst the uneducated, the "great unwashed," as they were then called, the working people, especially the Owenite Socialists.

But England has been "civilized" since then. The exhibition of 1851 sounded the knell of English insular exclusiveness. England became gradually internationalized, in diet, in manners, in ideas; so much so that I begin to wish that some English manners and customs had made as much headway on the continent as other continental habits have made here. Anyhow, the introduction and spread of salad oil (before 1851 known only to the aristocracy) has been accompanied by a fatal spread of continental skepticism in matters religious, and it has come to this, that agnosticism, though not yet considered "the thing" quite as much as the Church of England, is yet very nearly on a par, as far as respectability goes, with baptism, and decidedly ranks above the Salvation Army. And I cannot help believing that under these circumstances it will be consoling to many who sincerely regret and condemn this progress of infidelity, to learn that these "new-fangled notions" are not of foreign origin, are not "made in Germany," like so many other articles of daily use, but are undoubtedly Old English, and that their British originators two hundred years ago went a good deal further than their descendants now dare to venture.

1 Marx and Engels, "Die Heilige Familie," Frankfurt a. M. 1845, pp. 201-204.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

CAPITALISM v. SOCIALISM.

An Acrostic.

Capitalism.

C creates confusion, induces broil,
A ntagonizes those who toil.
P ucks from them what they produce,
I n return gives them abuse.
T ransaction, nefarious,
A nd renders life precarious;
L eaves in its wake the social slime—
I mpermeable, poverty, and crime.
S upports the vicious and the vile,
M iserates in a flagrant style.

Socialism.

S imply means the termination
O f slavery and exploitation.
C hristianity applied
I n a sense, both deep and wide.
A dvocates the present need,
L iving to be life indeed;
I nstalls justice, represses greed;
S tands for all in life that's good,
M eans universal brotherhood.
James M. Rundle, in Brisbane (Australia) Worker.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity.
Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

Notice, Philadelphia.
Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

question of how they may be overcome. The answer is:

First. By the education of the people: true education, not along the lines handed down to us from past ages, but education in that knowledge which is of most worth, which is necessary to right thinking and right living. The results of our educational progress thus far may be measured in this way: Where there were twenty men taking an active interest in the public welfare fifty years ago, there are today a hundred thousand—each of these just as intelligent, just as earnest, just as determined, as was any one of the twenty half a century ago. As education enlightens the individual to dispel darkness and error, the world must progress with giant strides. Therefore, education comes first.

Second. By a better comprehension of the great problems of organization in your children and your children's children.

Third. By increased wisdom in legislation, insuring the equal rights of all before the law; removing the restrictions upon commerce, simplifying legal forms, making it more difficult for the "sharpener" to use the law to harass the worker, and ensuring exact and just systems of taxation.

Fourth. By perfecting the transportation of parcels and passengers, and bringing the cost to the individual to its lowest possible terms; permitting trade to be conducted at the least cost and the denizens of the great cities to reach the country, and add the healthful cultivation of small pieces of land to their other occupations.

Lastly. By proper organization of social intercourse—removing the savagery which takes no account of the sufferings of the individual—establishing personal relations upon the plane of highest regard for the rights of others; and by removing that temptation to crime which is so largely the creation of want, and which could not exist if comfort were brought into the lives of all.

This, in brief form, is the statement of our national problem. What can YOU do toward the accomplishment of these ends for your own sake, for the sake of your children, and of your children's children?

—John Brisson Walker.

Start your Socialist Library with a year's subscription to The Vanguard—50 cents.

THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

One of the greatest evils arising from the private ownership of public-service utilities is the power to influence public opinion through the ownership or control of the public press.

When a paper is not directly owned by the monopoly involved, various schemes are resorted to to silence opposition and gain its support. In many instances, said to say, the publication itself is a willing accomplice in such deals.

In an address to the Ohio Gas Light Association, March 18, 1898, Mr. Doherty, of the Columbus Gas Company, said: "Keep the newspapers on your staff, also the city authorities." After outlining an elaborate scheme for the free distribution of shares of stock among the proprietors of newspapers, Mr. Doherty concluded by saying: "To be brief, it should be our business today to keep the stock of our companies distributed among those who are in a position to promote the welfare of our business."

In the last four or five weeks the Milwaukee Gas Light Company has used up several columns of costly advertising space in the daily papers for the purpose of warning the people of the perils that confront them in the nature of Socialistic tendencies toward the municipalization of public service monopolies.

The interests of the stockholders of the gas company are entirely lost sight of, every article so far published being an earnest plea for the preservation of the fundamental principles of our government.

An attempt is made to convey the impression that the Constitution of the United States is a God-given instrument which cannot be tampered with without grave danger to the liberties of the people. Every student of constitutional history is well aware of the fact that the constitution was adopted after nearly four months of wrangling, during which period disruption and failure were several times threatened. It was accepted by the signers as the best possible compromise that could be effected at that time, not one of them being fully satisfied with it. It was left to future generations to make such changes as the progress of evolution would render necessary, and from time to time such changes have been made.

From the time of the adoption of the Constitution, Sept. 17, 1787, until some time after the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, the fate of the union hung in the balance.

Dr. H. von Holst, in his Constitutional History of the United States, vol. 1, page 66, commenting on the civil war and the idolizing of the Constitution, says:

"For four years the people of the United States tore one another to pieces in the most frightful civil war recorded in history, each camp thinking, in the best of faith, that it was following the standard of the constitution."

The inconsistency of claiming, on the one hand, that the constitution is beyond criticism, and, on the other hand, that perfect government is impossible because of the weakness of human nature, should be apparent to even the most superficial reader of the sort of "facts" handed out by the gas company's hired man.

However, we are not surprised at this from a writer who will make the startling assertion that the Constitution of the United States is "the first written constitution the world has ever known."

The gas company is not the originator of the plan of inducing the people to hurrab for the constitution, while they are being plucked by self-styled patriots arrayed in the livery of capitalism.

It will require a much better argument than the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. has thus far been able to offer to induce the citizens of Milwaukee and other great cities of the country to reverse their decisions in favor of municipal ownership of public-service utilities.

The "facts" the people are after, are not such as the gas monopoly is likely to furnish voluntarily.

An authority which even the officials of the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. must accept as reliable has spoken most eloquently in favor of public ownership of public service utilities. This authority is none other than the United States Commissioner of Labor.

The XIV. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor states plainly that "It is shown that gas can be produced by the larger works, when corporations and municipal establishments are under the most favorable conditions and have the best management, at a very low figure, even as low as 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, not including depreciation, interest, taxes, and leakage; and including these, for from 40 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet."

The comparative tables published in the report show in plain figures that the cost of production in municipal plants is considerably lower than in privately owned plants, including the items of depreciation, estimated taxes, interest on total investment, etc.

The personal opinions of Prof. John H. Gray, liberally quoted by the gas company, will compare very poorly with the facts quoted above.

—Albert J. Welch.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Letter Carrier Politicians.

It appears that the rural free delivery carriers of the Post office department have been appropriating political influence instead of delivering it to headquarters. At this writing two more of them have got the sack for "political activity." The president does not mean that the admirable discipline of the public service shall be nullified by independent thinking or effort on the part of anyone in the employ of the government. This determination of Mr. Roosevelt is based upon his knowledge of human nature. He has discovered that political action is frequently dictated by selfish motives in the working class, instead of by that fine and lofty disinterestedness which marks his own political conduct and that of the class of which he is the expression.

It is undoubtedly true that the action of the letter carriers in the defeat of Congressman Loud was prompted by their desire for high wages; that is to say for more money—a desire so rare under the capitalist system, and so reprehensible, as to make the letter carriers an object of public loathing. Anyone wanting more money is certainly disgusting to all good people who are enjoying independence. (To "enjoy independence" is to live upon the labor of the working class without being compelled to render any service in return.)

Congressman Loud was opposed to raising the pay of the carriers. The post office department does not "pay." Hence, if the wages of the carriers were raised it would still further increase the deficit; or, if this alternative were not faced, the railroads might have to be

asked to take less for hauling the mails. They are now receiving such a pittance for this great service that no one could have the heart to ask them to do it for less, especially as they own the senate, and so would not take less, anyhow.

So to get the opposition of Congressman Loud out of their way the letter carriers used the influence of their organization to defeat him for re-election. They succeeded.

It is what might be called class-conscious political action—a pernicious and not-to-be-permitted expedient on the part of any class to which the president does not belong.

So the leaders in this pernicious activity lost their jobs.

The president does not mean that anyone who is drawing a salary from the government shall take part directly in political campaigning. The president's high moral instincts will not stand for it.

Should it once leak out in Washington that Secretary Shaw, while getting more pay than twenty of the carriers put together, was out all during the campaign stumpng for the Republican party, it is certain that the president would have no mercy on him.

Secretary Shaw must appreciate what a very close call he has had—Franklin D. Wentworth in January Comrade.

Food and drink, roof and clothes, are the inalienable right of every child born into the light. If the world does not provide it freely, not as a grudging gift, but as a right, then is the world mad. But the world is not mad, only in ignorance.—Richard Jefferies.

FIFTY PRIZES

22 Cash \$200.00! — 28 Merchandise \$300.00!

TO BE AWARDED AT THE MILWAUKEE

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL



AT THE EXPOSITION,
Saturday, January 28, 1905.

GROUP PRIZES.		LADIES, COMIC.	
1.....	\$20.00	1. Eight Dollars Cash.	
2.....	17.50	2. Seven Dollars Cash.	
3.....	15.00	3. Six Dollars Cash.	
4.....	12.50	4. Five Dollars Cash.	
5.....	10.00	5. Four Dollars Cash.	
6.....	9.00	6. Three Dollars Cash.	
7.....	8.00	7. Two Dollars Cash.	
8.....	7.00	8. One Dollar Cash.	
9.....	6.00		
10.....	5.00		
First, second and third Group to consist of not less than 10 Persons.		FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GROUP TO CONSIST OF NOT LESS THAN 8 PERSONS.	
SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GROUP TO CONSIST OF NOT LESS THAN 6 PERSONS.		NINTH AND TENTH GROUP TO CONSIST OF NOT LESS THAN 4 PERSONS.	
LADIES.		GENTS, CHARACTER.	
1. Ladies' Gold Watch, "Social-Democratic Herald," 344 Sixth Street.		1. Nine Dollars Cash.	
2. Ten Dollars Cash.		2. Six Dollars Cash.	
3. Elegant Racer, Chas. Niss & Sons, Furniture, 629-709 Third St.		3. Jewels, D. Goldman, 343 Grove St.	
4. Beautiful Racer, Geo. I. Prasser & Sons, 456 & 508-510 National Ave.		4. Gentlemen's Hat, Jos. Lutz & Co., Batters, Tailors and Furnishers, 441-443 National Avenue.	
5. Merchandise, L. Abram, Department Store, 3202-3204 North Ave.		5. One Box Good Cigars, J. Lucell, 536 Second Avenue.	
6. Beautiful Doll, Mrs. M. C. Smith, 345 Third Avenue.		6. One Fine Razor, "Social-Democratic Herald," 344 Sixth Street.	
LADIES, CHARACTER.		GENTS, COMIC.	
1. Beautiful Face, Archie Tegtmeyer, Jeweler, National Ave. & Grove St.		1. Eight Dollars Cash.	
2. Handsome Lapp, A. Third Street Merchant.		2. Five Dollars Cash.	
3. Nine Dollars Cash.		3. Jewels, Theo. Schelle, 318 West Water Street.	
4. Fine Racer, Holz & Mohaupt, Furniture, 486 National Avenue.		4. Pair Gentlemen's Shippers, Lamer's Bros., 354 Grove Street.	
5. Five Dollars Cash.		5. One Fine Razor, "Social-Democratic Herald," 344 Sixth Street.	
6. Pair Ladies Shippers, John B. Lake & Co., 332 Grove Street.		6. Books, "Social-Democratic Herald," 344 Sixth Street.	
CLOWNS.			
1. Silverware, Ang. H. Stecher, Corner Third and State Streets.			
2. Beautiful Pedestal, Kunkelmann-Esser Co., Home Furnishers, 454-458 Mitchell Street.			
3. Picture, R. Fleck, Furniture, 849-851 Wisconsin Avenue.			

The above merchandise prizes were donated by the merchants named.

You can help the Herald by purchasing from our advertisers and telling them why you do so.

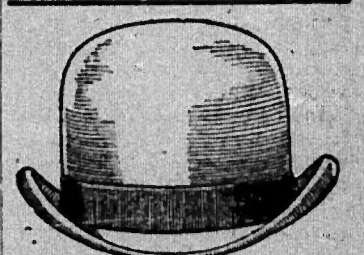


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The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.



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and House Furnishings.
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This "ad" and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our stores.

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WHY—Because He is Going to Move to 413-415 National Ave.

We are going to move, but we don't want or intend to take with us our present large stock of goods. We want you to move it for us; and to induce you to do this we have put unprecedented prices on our shoes. They MUST be out before February 15th. We realize that it will take extreme measures to sell so many shoes in so short a time, but we have taken these measures and confidently await results. Our success has come from our strict adherence to one standard—RELIABLE GOODS, and your money's worth EVERY TIME. We shall not cease to make that our aim in this sale as heretofore.

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Boys' box calf, solid as a rock, \$2.00 quality for..... \$1.45
Youths' box calf, \$1.75 quality..... \$1.23
Little girls' box calf, \$1.25 quality..... 95c
Young ladies' patent tip, heavy sole, \$2.00 quality..... \$1.45
Misses' patent tip, extension sole, \$1.75 quality..... \$1.23
Children's light or heavy sole, \$1.25 quality..... 95c

WOMEN'S

Women's patent kid, \$3.50 and \$4 quality..... \$2.85
Women's light and heavy soles, all quality, \$2.50 and \$3.00 quality..... \$1.95
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MEN'S

Men's bench-made—"Strong and Garfield," \$5.00 and \$6.00..... \$3.85
Men's patent colt velours and box calf, \$4.00 and \$2.50..... \$2.85
Men's Goodyear welt, \$2.50 and \$3.00 quality..... \$1.95



EDW. A. LUEDKE, 345 Grove Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN'S ASTRONOMY.

He Fixes it Up to Make an Anarchist Argument.

When Prince Kropotkin visited Chicago he was dined by nabobs. Was this because he was a "prince," or because he advised workers not to vote against the existing order or any other way, the result of non-action to be an ideal condition to be obtained after several ages, long after the present holders of privileges are dead?

Kropotkin is called the father of anarchism. As anarchists claim among their number converted socialists, let us examine the scholarship of this leader, so that no more good Socialists may be misled by him. A pretended scholar may lead astray many who have no occasion to delve in the many sciences.

"I have," "Anarchism, Its Philosophy and Ideal," by Peter Kropotkin, Free Society, Publishers, and learn a new and novel conception of astronomy.

"After having fixed all their attention on the sun and the large planets, astronomers are beginning to study now the infinitely small ones that people the universe."

Infinitely small suns! Think of it; and jumbled promiscuously with infinitely small planets throughout the universe.

"And they discover that the interplanetary and interstellar spaces are peopled and crossed in all manner of directions by little swarms of matter; invisible (!), infinitely small when taken separately, but all powerful in their numbers. Among those masses, some, like the bolide that fell in Spain some time ago, are still rather big; others weigh but a few ounces, or grains, while around them are wafted dust, almost microscopic, filling up the spaces."

If this was written as a school-boy's composition, it would be a good joke, supposing the boy had read the suns, nebulae, meteors, and wished to express his conclusions. But this is from a leader of men, and a supposed scientist. He may have knowledge in some lines; which only proves that a man may take degrees and still be ignorant in other lines.

The solar system is five and a half billion miles in diameter. The

nearest fixed star, probably, another solar system, is several thousand times this number of miles distant. Similar instances probably separate all other solar systems. No telescope ever revealed any object beyond our solar system except fixed stars, that is, suns. They may have planets, but we never saw them. No meteorite is visible until it strikes our atmosphere, at most fifty miles distant, and becomes hot from friction with the air. If the countless trillions of miles separating the stars are filled with bodies and dust, it is a wonder we can see the stars at all; and as for mention, no reasonably cautious planet would undertake to rush through dust at 19 miles per second. The friction would burn it to gas instantly and stop its motion. In all space there is no atmosphere, except around the solid globes, hence nothing to "waft" this dust, which would be pulled to the nearest world or sun by gravitation.

The fact is, the "prince" is inventing analogies for his ideal social system, placing them so far away that the wayfarer cannot examine them. But another analogy he uses is nearer to us—the human body:

"And when a physiologist speaks now of the life of a planet or of an animal, he sees rather an agglomeration, a colony of separate individuals than a personality one and indivisible. He speaks of a federation of digestive, sensual, nervous organs, all very intimately connected with one another, each feeling the consequences of the well-being or the indisposition of each, but each living its own life. Each organ, each part of an organism in its turn is composed of independent cells, which associate to struggle against conditions unfavorable to their existence. The individual is quite a world of federations, a whole universe in himself."

As poetry, the above may have merit, but as sociology, it shows defects. If all the cells are like the organs, anarchistic philosophy receives a crushing blow. Freedom is dear to the anarchist; freedom to work or play, to

change occupations, to compete, to co-operate. Unless a kidney can say to his mate: "You hold down my end for awhile; I dislike the way the liver is doing his work, and believe I can do better," or if the heart, getting tired of pumping, decides to be a stomach, and to keep on in that office if it likes the job, it is to be feared that the human body is a poor analogy for society. To chain men down to one function, as the animal organs are, should be repugnant even to the extreme tyranny-loving Socialist ever invented by an anarchist.

Let us see if Mr. Kropotkin's observations of the "masses" is any more discerning than his view of the stars:

"In fact the masses have never believed in sophisms taught by economists, uttered more to confirm exploiters in their rights than to convert the exploited. Peasants and workers, crushed by misery and finding no support in the well-to-do classes, have let things go, save from time to time, when they have affirmed their rights by insurrection."

Let Mr. Kropotkin read his fellow countryman, Stepiak's account of the Russian who sang the praises of the czar while being tortured at the latter's command. Then let him learn how proud the peasants of all European countries are of their aristocracy; they imitate the manners of idlers, and envy one another any attention from them. Then he may ponder on the eight million votes in America for the sophisms of tariff and "extension." Let him work at converting the workers anywhere to some radical cause, and find how stupid they seem, and how they defend the monopolist and hope to be one.

This creating an ideal condition for ideal people is like "sailing a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The Socialists take the facts of history and the people as they exist, and endeavor to indicate the sort of change, likely to evolve, and events now seem to bear them out. Nemo.

PUNGENT POKES

The January issue of the "Typographical Journal," under the head of "Note and Comment," contains the following:

"A recent issue of the 'Social-Democratic Herald,' the organ of the Wisconsin Socialists, contained an article in the heading of which appeared the words, 'Comrade Parry' is large type, concluding with the words, 'war fighting for us,' in equally large type."

The form and presentation of the quotation evince proclivities similar to those of the gum-shoe and dark-

COTTON TO BURN--YET THE PEOPLE ARE SHIVERING!

BY ALLAN B. BENSON.

I am pleased to be able to announce that the burning of cotton bales is still going on furiously in the south.

Thousands of southern men and women worked all summer to produce that cotton; other thousands of northern men, women and children are suffering from the cold this winter for lack of the clothing into which the cotton could have been made; but still, in the circumstances, it is a good thing to burn it up.

What are the circumstances? Cotton is too low; there is no profit in selling it. So the planters comprising the Southern Cotton Growers' Association have decided to burn 2,000,000 bales.

There has been "overproduction," you see, and the supply of cotton must be reduced in order to restore prices. A hundred thousand dollars' worth was recently burned in one day.

Now, the burning of so tremendous an amount of cotton merely to increase the market price by decreasing the supply, is regarded as a shameful waste of wealth by the average man.

In fact, the average man—the man who regularly votes either the Democratic or the Republican tickets—is quite likely to denounce such destruction of wealth as "criminal."

Yet the burning of cotton is entirely consistent with the capitalist system of industry; and Mr. Average Man, who is now so deeply shocked, has always voted to maintain that sort of a thing.

Let's prove up now, on these last two statements.

First, what is the underlying motive in the present system of producing wealth? Isn't it to get profits by the capitalists who own the land and the tools with which the wealth is produced? Did you ever hear a capitalist say: "I really must organize a million dollar company to manufacture children's clothing. I see so MANY shivering children about me, I really MUST do it?"

lancet chevalier d'industrie. Parry is a foe who fights in the open, and therefore is entitled to the courtesies of civilized warfare. May my fellow-unionist of the "Typo. Journal" display at least the honesty of Quixote Parry. Take off the censorship. Print the entire article.

The open-shop parlance of the capitalist spells the closed door for our organized proletariat, and greater economic degradation for all wage workers.

Fraternalism is commendable—

Or, is it the common thing to hear the capitalist say: "I think there is money in children's clothing just now. I believe a company capitalized at \$1,000,000 would pay 10 per cent net on the investment."

We are making things for profit now—not for use—CANT YOU SEE IT? THEN, WHY UNDER THE SUN SHOULD THE CAPITALISTS BURN THEIR COTTON OR ANYTHING ELSE OUT OF WHICH THE PROFITS MAY HAVE BEEN SQUEEZED BY "OVERPRODUCTION." SINCE PROFIT-SEEKING IS THE ONLY IMPULSE BEHIND PRODUCTION?

Is the capitalist, who is in business exclusively for profit, under any obligation to defer to silly sentiment when he can "make money" by burning half of his goods?

He never represented that he was in business for anything else than to line his own pocket!

And if he attends exclusively to lining it, has Mr. Average Man any right to be shocked merely because it became necessary to burn up something needed by others to increase profits?

I think not, in view of the fact that he has regularly voted for one or the other of the two great parties that stand for a system of industry that has given 1 per cent of the families in the United States more of the national wealth than is held by the other 99 per cent.

Still, the public is shocked at this cotton-burning spectacle, whether it has a right to be or not, and that is why it is worth the money as an object lesson.

And that is why we wish there could be a still huger bon-fire the next time factories and mills close throughout the land on account of "over-production."

We wish that when millions are suffering for food, clothing and other necessities of life, that the contents of all the bursting warehouses containing these commodities

when it is genuine. Gompers, as he do the A. F. of L., restricts the application of brotherhood to the most backward—politically—of Europe's working class, and to the exclusion of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Belgium, old mother Europe's germinating centers of revolution. The Palestinian head of the Federation evidently intends to keep his "fraternal" delegates pure and simple.

Na Bocklish. Brooklyn.

E. W. Perrin has resigned as state secretary of Arkansas. George E. Bigelow has started on a western tour which will take him through New Mexico, Arizona and California. The annual report of the national secretary is in preparation.

William Mally, Nat'l Secy.

Don't forget those five Herald subscription cards. Pay us \$2 for them when sold.

As a reader of the Social-Democratic Herald, we presume that you are interested in its welfare. If so, you can greatly aid in assuring its continued success by patronizing its advertisers and mentioning the paper when you do so.

THINGS TO SEE.

Wages the same, living expenses higher, prices of woollens about the same, quality poorer. You have a few dollars ahead, no chance of investing; small amounts; your labor building large industries, but you do not own them or share in the profits.

Now, what your Comrade, "Uncle Johnny," of Albuquerque, N. Mex., wants to know, is, that when he makes it possible for you to own a large industry, share in the profits of manufacturing, the mill situated right at the base of supply of the raw materials, and when it takes them right out of the producer's hands, converts them into the finished thing, handing over to you, eliminating all other profits, excepting the one of the carrier, convincing you that you will save half that you now spend for woollens, besides that you are getting your goods, and that are not promoting "sweat shop labor," will you bother, "He is working a graft, that he is riding on the wave of Socialist success, for his own benefit."

If you will, then you have another guess coming, he is just like you. He believes that he can best help himself by helping you, that we can co-operatively do that, that the individual cannot do at all.

So, he proposes a plan to you, having first proven its practicability, contenting himself doing for ourselves what we have been paying others a profit for doing for us.

You buy a railroad ticket, pay your money. You don't look up their references as to their reliability or ability to carry you.

Now, your "Uncle Johnny" does not ask for your confidence, if you believe in co-operation more than to just talk about it.

Write him a postal card asking for a little booklet that he will send you free, explaining and backing up what he says, and offering references that you cannot question. Then you can put your money with thousands of others and co-operatively own the trust instead of the trust owning you. Is this your kind of medicine or not?

This is what the capitalist does, they know the power of co-operation. That's the reason they don't want you to practice it.

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per Johnny H. Bearup, Pres.

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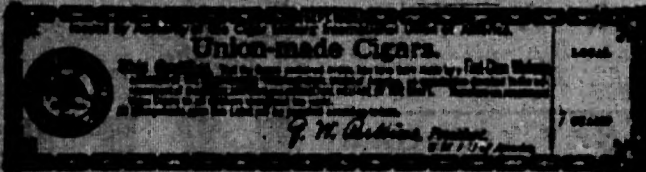
Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



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When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.



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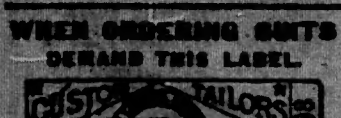
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NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Cleveland Citizen claims that Dr. Titus of Seattle and Comrade Mally of Chicago are contemplating starting a Socialist daily in Toledo.

A Canadian Socialist Party has been organized to take the place of the old organizations. It will be planned on quite similar lines to the national party in the United States.

Comrade E. W. Perrin, of Little Rock, Ark., who has already won several debates with anti-Socialists, recently challenged W. J. Bryan. Bryan spoke in Little Rock, but was "too busy" to get into a discussion.

Parry is welcome to all the ecot the name of C. W. Post, wife beater and proprietor of the chemicalized stuff called Grape-Nuts, brings to his labor-crushing organization. Post, who got rich so quick it turned his head, has been amusing himself for some time by publishing long articles in the press of the country heaped full of insult at organized workingmen who are trying to raise the standard of their citizenship.

Chicago Socialists are systematically agitating for a daily Social-Democratic paper and are meeting with enthusiastic responses. The large vote for our party in Chicago was to a considerable extent a reflex of the big Stockyards strike, and the Chicago comrades feel that a daily paper will tend to make clear out Socialists of the men who came to the party for the first time last Fall.

Comrade Samuel L. Smith, Box 382, Bellevue, O., has revived the story of bad labor conditions in the Appeal to Reason office by issuing a little booklet containing the letters written to the national office by A. W. Ricker and claiming that all those who were instrumental in unionizing the Appeal force have been forced one after the other to "walk the plank." No charge is made for the booklet.

Local Davenport, Iowa, now consists of four branches, and the business is in the hands of a central committee elected by the branches. The plan works well, and during the first four months of the operation the membership has increased several hundred per cent. The local has conducted an active campaign, and has funds on hand, with which to further prosecute the work of education and organization.

WISCONSIN.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson takes up the work of state organization with the beginning of the new year and will devote his entire time to the work outside of Milwaukee. The Milwaukee comrades have been asked to contribute \$10.00 a week or \$40.00 per month to this work. This will be a fair share of the burden for the city to bear. It will be so much direct help by Milwaukee to the work of the state outside. It is now up to the comrades in the state to do their part. Get ready to hold some meetings. Write headquarters about it. Look up your adjoint; towns. Send us reports.

The state organizer will go to Oshkosh, Neenah, Fond du Lac and vicinity about Feb. 8. Comrades in that section of the state will have something to do about that time. Meanwhile you better be getting ready for something in your section of the state.

Do you want your city and county on the Social-Democratic map of Wisconsin? If you do, go out and stir up the comrades of your local and get them to arrange to have the state organizer to spend a week in your county. Just watch the dust, the hubbub for the city to bear. You ought to be the names of a dozen men or more who are interested in Socialism, or who are likely to become so, and subscribe for the Herald for them for 10 weeks. It would cost you only 10 cents each and it's the best way to get men started to thinking.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs speaks at Whitewater Jan. 24.

The January issue of The Comrade contains under the title The Times and Trends a review of current events by Franklin H. Wentworth, which this month is perhaps more crisp than ever. Of great propaganda value is the article by Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, author of Socialism, the Basis of Universal Peace, who here contributes a paper on Industrial Peace through Socialism. At the present time Russia is the land where to use a homely phrase, something may drop at any moment. The article dealing with the organization of the Russian Revolutionists should therefore find many readers. It's a pleasure to be introduced to Ada Negri, the Edwin Markham of Italy. Many other interesting articles, as well as poems and cartoons, complete the issue.—The Comrade. Ten cents a copy. 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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ACROSS THE HERRING FORD.

From Heimin Shimibun, the Japanese Socialist paper, dated Dec. 11, just received, we take the following:

"The Socialist Association of Japan has been prohibited and dissolved. Still the movement of the Socialists would by no means be checked on that account. The oratorical meeting held at the Kinkikan, Kanda, on the 25th ult. was attended by scores of the police officers and the first three speakers, were almost without reason, suspended their addresses and then the meeting dispersed.

"A lecture meeting was pronounced under the auspices of a certain ladies' magazine office, with two Socialists among its speakers. The authorities summoned the promoter and demanded the exclusion of the said two orators; threatening the meeting with dispersion. Fortunately, however, the gathering was concluded in peace.

"With a view of starting a weekly under the title of 'The Japanese Commons' besides this paper, some of the Socialists presented a statement to the metropolitan police office in due conformity with the regulations. The authorities, however, refused to accept the same without any reason. Then they sent in a note for another periodical 'The Peace,' but the same steps were taken by the authorities against it without reason as before.

"The sale of The Socialist of this month's issue was prohibited by the authorities, the cause of this guilt being its insertion of an article on the war and preachers.

"Government detectives in various disguise are constantly upon our heels. Some of them call us 'Russian spies.' What a fine name!

"We by no means are meant to meet these persecutions with force nor we are afraid of them in the least. Only this is our firm conviction, that sooner or later the government shall come to harvest herself the fruits of her foolish suppressive measures.

"As already reported, our paper of the 13th ult. (No. 53) had its distribution suspended for its insertion of the translation of the Communist Manifesto, and then Comrade Nishikawa and Comrades Kotoku and Sakai were prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court as the editor and the translators respectively on the charge of the disturbance of the order, the first public hearing being

"The Struggle for Existence"

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It outlines coming events in the economic class struggle, and it does this supported by the facts of history and the truths of science. It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fascinate the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

It is divided into six parts—Part I, presents the distinctive features of Darwin's Evolution and the method usually followed by Socialists in the study of the Evolution of Social Problems. Part II, deals with the Evolution of Capitalism. Part III, with the Evolution of Socialism. Part IV, with the Evolution of Socialism as Related to Every Possible Current Social Problem, and Part V, with the Organization and Promotion of the Socialist Movement. It contains forty-eight chapters, six books, contains footnotes, quotations, and complete indexing, bound in English leaves with durable back.

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 Editor.
 Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
 Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The type of the Gompersite, *par excellence*, is seen in the pure and simple editor of the pure and simple labor paper. He is a creature worth studying. On several occasions we have reprinted some samples of the stuff written and published by the editor of the Western Laborer, of Omaha, Neb. They abound in scurrilous prevarications regarding the Socialist party and various persons prominent in the Social-Democratic movement. The editor's dishonesty of mind lurks in every paragraph. His dislike of Socialism is constant and has a selfish base. For Socialism, or the triumph of Socialistic morality in the labor world will put such creatures as he out of business. He works a graft which Socialism will spoil. Hence the anti-Socialist frenzy that stalks through all his writings. Grafting comes as second nature to a man of his class. His philosophy of life, not being Socialistic, is the capitalist philosophy, which briefly stated amounts to practically this: Look out for Number 1, to the devil with everybody else, seek personal advantage and personal gain at the expense of everything, honesty, principle or anything else. Make merchandise of everything. This sort of philosophy of life makes the simon-pure labor fakir, and so we find this editor—his name is Frank A. Kennedy—running his paper for all there is in it, and it is stated that he makes a specialty of grafting on the old party candidates at election times and fills his columns with paid puff of the various candidates in Omaha—except the Socialist candidates, of course. They do not spend money for such a dishonest purpose. And he is credited with making enough in this way and in others that do not appear above the surface, to keep his paper afloat the year round and to line his own pockets besides. From what we have said the reader can easily guess the sort of attacks this fellow makes on Socialism. According to creatures of the Kennedy stripe Socialism is a menace to the home and to morality—such moral critics! And it is with men of the Kennedy stripe that Gompers has surrounded himself in building up his machine in the American Federation of Labor—pretty poor material to build with, in the long run!

Since Roosevelt has appointed a lawyer as secretary of commerce and labor and a Catholic professor as labor commissioner, neither of whom, naturally, have anything in common with the toiling class, we suppose he has vindicated the claim of John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers that "Roosevelt is the friend of Labor," and when Roosevelt's administration again kicks out the Eight-Hour bill and makes medicated tissue paper of the Anti-Injunction bill, it will be in order for Mitchell and Gompers to dance with glee at the huge and brilliant success of their political manipulation of the trade union movement.

In Milwaukee, Archbishop Messmer has become so thoroughly alarmed at the spread of Socialism among Catholics that he is preparing a systematic campaign in the local parishes against it, and has imported the Rev. Father Kress from Cleveland to make anti-Socialist addresses. The first of these will be held at St. Joseph's church, Cherry and Eleventh streets, Sunday evening. Social-Democrats, who care to hear the sort of nuttiness that a man of God can utter when he has political ends to serve, will do well to attend. On Tuesday at the same place the reverend peddler of falsehoods will speak on "The Moral Side of Socialism," with copious draughts from the book of the unclean Massachusetts pair, Goldstein and Avery, who were practically forced out of our party in Massachusetts for their scandalous relations, and who wrote the book to get even. We might call attention to the fact that Father Kress was imported into Massachusetts some time ago, and got off his harangue in a church at Brockton, repeating the Goldstein-Avery filth. While he was speaking a large number of the church members who knew the unsavory record of Goldstein and his paramour, left the pews and held an indignation meeting on the steps outside. The priest of the church became alarmed and next day published a card in the daily papers, urging his parishioners to come back into the fold, apologizing for allowing such a slanderous speech in his church, and promising that there would be no more Father Kress lectures. He also admitted that Kress had been gotten to come to Massachusetts by Douglas the shoe man and another politician, who was in fact an A. P. A. Only densely stupid men will be influenced by anything a man like Kress can say.

A Terre Haute daily paper has made the discovery that Gompers drops into poetry occasionally, and the other day surreptitiously got possession of some verses written and dedicated by the great orator to his father, Daniel Gompers, who in his younger years was an inveterate hunter. The verses show that Whitcomb Riley has a rival not to be despised. The verses are as follows:

When the frost is on the pumpkin,
 And the rabbit's on the table,
 When the quails are in the stubble,
 A turnip 'n' their throats;
 When the dog is keen and frisky
 Sniffing in the atmosphere,
 The old nigger's optics glen,
 And he's mighty glad he's here.

When the hunter's in the stubble,
 And the rabbit makes a sport;
 There's a bang and smell of powder,
 And the rabbit bites the dirt.
 When the dog begins to sniffen,
 As he sniffs old Bobby White,
 The old hunter's heart throbs keenly
 With rapture and delight.

When the rabbit's on the table,
 With the noodles mountain high,
 When the jaws begin to water
 As the picture greets the eye;
 Oh, 'tis then the hunter's family
 Is a hale and happy group.
 When the frost is on the pumpkin,
 And the rabbit's in the soup.

Whatever the New York Worker be thinking of to tell its readers that there was a Socialist resolution defeated at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L.; No one else knows of any such, and as a matter of fact there was none introduced. There being none introduced it could not be defeated. It was just the humorous fact about the San Francisco convention that

A Frenzied Minnehaha--A Skinfint and Tightwad "Owed!"

IN the field of Frenzied Finance, Far away from the Dakotas, Sat a squaw in meditation. She was known as Minnehaha, Better known as Mrs. Chadwick, And perhaps another alias.

And she had long passed beyond the Days of Minnehaha's wooing, And was thinking with a deep and Mighty think that boded ill for All the Tightwads and the Skinfints.

It was in the golden autumn, That the squaw came through the wood-land, Chanting words that thrilled the Tightwads, With a thrill that made them quiver— Chanted she of Uncle Andy, And a bunch of promissory Notes at six per cent per annum. With his name there, appended, Minnehaha as a chanter, Had the other sirens beaten, To a fizzle and a whisper, Had them skinned down to the dark meat, And their hides hung on the fence-posts, While she looked for other worlds to Conquer with her skinning process.

Then Old Tightwad heard the chanting, As she walked through woods and meadows, Heard the pleasing little action, That she told of Uncle Andrew— Heard and barked with a mighty Hark that thrilled him to the backbone, To the heart and to the liver, Even down unto the pocket, Where the scads of all the tribe lay.

Onward then her way she wended, To the tepee of another, Known to tribesmen as Old Skinfint— Known because his reputation Was that he could catch a flea and Skin it for the hide and tallow, Widely known by reputation As a financier of genius, Versed in all the arts of peeling, By a new and patent process, Leaving neither jot nor tittle Of the hide, or epidermis, On the outside of his victim.

But Old Skinfint yielded gently To the wiles of Minnehaha— Shelled on like a new cornsheller, Driven by a large steam-engine, Gave it up without a murmur, While in mental aberration, Without thinking for an instant That the song of Minnehaha Was a work of art and action, Better far in point of dollars, Than the work of all the jim-crow Writers of this generation.

Where, O, where, was the Fool-killer, With his large and knotty budgeon? Why did not he follow swiftly In the wake of Minnehaha? There was work for him to do there? Sure, Mike, there was plenty of it!

Now it's known to all the tribesmen Of the Tightwads and the Skinfints, That the scheme of Minnehaha, She whose name is Laughing Water— Watered Stock perhaps it should be— Was so thin that 't' was a jackass Could see through it with one eye shut.

In a jail where Frenzied Finance Never has been known to enter, Sits a squaw in meditation, Far away from the Dakotas, She is known as Minnehaha, Better known as Mrs. Chadwick, And perhaps another alias.

She has long since passed beyond the Days of Minnehaha's wooing! Far away is Hiawatha's Busted flatter than a pancake! Now she's thinking with a deep and Mighty think, but still refuses To make known just what her keen and Active think-tank may be hatching; But the Tightwads and the Skinfints, Those who have the dough and shekels, Those to whom all frenzied finance Looks alike at a short distance— They had better stand from under, Better duck for the tall timber!

—Richard S. Graves, in Harper's Weekly.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Editor Herald: The Chicago essay on Socialist municipal demands may be admirable as a high school "commencement paper." Bravely is sacrificed; verbiage in the saddle; lucidity and directness lost in a rhetorical garishness. The virile, manly and generally accepted phrase, "the capitalist class," is altogether ignored; while the bastardized, mawkish and imported knock-kneed substitute of the "masses" is compelled to work overtime on at least forty-seven occasions. If "master class," why not mental class instead of working class? Then, as Socialist phraseology becomes more and more enunciated, and less understandable, we shall have the superior classes and the inferior classes; the masses and the classes, and so on ad nauseum. Would suggest the word "patron" in its French sense, as a substitute, and more refined and elegant. Meanwhile the red-dog firing line gets hotter.

Brooklyn. W.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: Your paragraph in last week's Herald in regard to the probable "unaccounted" Socialist vote, leads me to say that, without doubt, many thousands of votes were cast for Debs and Hanford that were not recorded. In this (Mercer) county I know of 9 votes cast in three precincts of which no exhibit appears in the county official summary. The election judges and clerks evidently thought that it was not worth while to pay any attention to such a small thing. Some day there will be so many Socialist votes cast that no election official will dare to ignore them. There is no question in my mind that 500,000 votes were cast for our ticket in the United States last November.

E. B. Lewis.

Coldwater, Ohio.

WISCONSIN.

Carnival Notes.
 Only one week more to the Carnival. Now is the time to remind your friends of this great event. Don't miss a single opportunity to boom it. Its success is already abundantly assured, but we want the result to be a startling surprise to ourselves as well as to everybody else. Now, comrades, get in line! Boom! Taing! Boom!!!

We, as Social-Democrats, are in favor of tempting people to do good. In this connection look over the list of prizes for the Carnival, appearing elsewhere in this issue, and if you better impulses are not stimulated thereby, then we have another guess coming.

Now, comrades, send in your cash for tickets, if you have not already done so. We must have \$700 before entering the hall. Make the Carnival a financial success before the real fun begins, and then make it a howling success, the echoes of which will go reverberating down the corridors of the future, to be finally embodied in the historic archives of the coming co-operative commonwealth.

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Order Committee: H. W. GRANT, Chairman.
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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS.

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel. Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wila, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schanz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geordis.

In the Assembly the Social-Democratic members were given committee assignments as follows: Aldrich on the judiciary committee, Strehlow on the committee on cities, Brockhausen on the committee on manufactures, Berner on the committee on public health and sanitation.

From the Despatches:
 Madison, Wis., Jan. 12.—The La Follette people got their wish and John M. Whitehead is not the head of the committee on the assessment and collection of taxes. At the last moment there was a change made in the chairmanship of the taxation committee and the coveted place went to Senator Hnall.

The attention given the Social-Democrats was another of the surprises and the bestowing on Senator Rummel of the important chairmanship of the manufactures committee shows it is recognized that the Social-Democratic members will be important factors in the makeup of the coming legislature. It was known yesterday that Senator Rummel was to be on this committee, but that he had left out the chairmanship did not leak out until the committee assignment was published at 4 o'clock. He was also placed on the committees on Corporations and Public Health. Senator Rummel and Assemblyman Aldrich were also named on this committee to wait on the governor at the opening of the session. Considerable speculation exists as to the make-up of the assembly committees. The Social-Democratic members will be well cared for and will have representatives on the committees on manufacturing, corporations and cities at least. It may be that one of the assembly members of each of the following joint committees may also be Social-Democrats: Claims and Penal and charitable institutions.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—Social-Democrats held an inning in the assembly this morning, when Assemblyman Brockhausen of Milwaukee introduced an eight-hour labor bill and Assemblyman Berner of Milwaukee introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment in the constitution authorizing the legislature to create a fund to be used in pensioning aged laborers and public officials.

Mr. Brockhausen's eight-hour bill would require all contractors doing work on public contracts of any nature to furnish proof that they neither require nor permit any laborers employed on the contract to work more than eight hours in any one day. It also provides that no money can be collected on public contracts until the contractor has filed an affidavit to the effect that the provisions of the act have been complied with.

The amendment to the constitution proposed in the resolution introduced by Mr. Berner follows:

"The legislature is hereby authorized to provide funds by taxation or otherwise for the inauguration of an old age pension for the benefit of laborers, workmen, teachers and public officials; provided that no aid shall be granted to any one who shall not have been a bona fide resident of the state for at least ten years next preceding the receipt of such state aid, and who shall not have been employed as a laborer, workman, teacher or public official for at least fifteen years."

At the meeting of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors last Tuesday Supervisor Jeske introduced a resolution to compel County Clerk Frank O. Phelps to pay back to the county treasury the sum of \$240 illegally drawn by him in fees. Supervisor Sheehan introduced a resolution to submit a bill to the legislature cutting off the fees which the health commissioner was receiving for his filing of birth and death certificates in cities of the first class. It reads as follows:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Health of the city of Milwaukee receives a salary of \$2,500 per annum for the performance of his duties; and, Whereas, Said Commissioner of Health is entitled to receive in addition to said salary the sum of \$1,807 for the year 1904 for reporting births and deaths to the register of deeds; and, Whereas, Said Commissioner of Health has received almost his entire time to his private practice, drawing his salary as a sort of pension;

Resolved, That the district attorney and committee on laws and legislation of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, be and the same are hereby directed to draw a bill to be introduced at the present session of the legislature providing that in all counties of this state which shall contain a city or cities of the first or second class where in the Commissioner of Health of such city shall be paid a salary for his services, it shall be made one of the duties of such Commissioners of Health to collect and transmit all vital statistics now required by law to the register of deeds of the proper county without receiving any fee or other compensation therefor.

Note: Comrade Ira Cross's articles on the work of the Social-Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature will begin next week.

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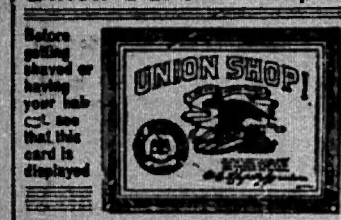
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ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neumann, Chairman-Secretary, 318 State Street; G. B. Fisher, J. W. Tonsor, Charles Fischer, Henry Kasper, Fred Heise, A. Hingford.
GRIEVANCES AND ARBITRATION: James Sheehan, Chairman; J. J. Handley, Fred Heise, A. Hingford.
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SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, 109 First Street; A. Kurth, J. W. Tonsor, Geo. Geyer, A. Ritz.
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Importers and Dealers of
LEAF TOBACCO.solution. Moved by Delegate Melms
that a committee of five be ap-
pointed to draft resolutions to the
public to embody the various facts
that the public should know. Car-
ried. Moved that the chair appoint
three and vice chairman two. Moved
that committee be appointed from
the floor. Carried. The commit-
tee selected was as follows: Wil-
son, Rooney, Dippel, Feely and
Melms.Executive Board Report. Board
recommended that Regal Shoe Co.
be visited relative to being put on
unfair list by carpenters of New
York, secretary to write Boot and
Shoe Workers for further informa-
tion. With regard to Delegate
Rooney's complaint about the news-
papers, board recommended that the
reporters omit names of delegates
taking active part in the meetings
from their reports and that a table
for reporters be provided in front
of stage. The board announced that
Bro. Max Grass had declined to
qualify as a member of the board,
as there were already two other ma-
chinists on the board. Board re-
commended that assistance be given
to Stationary Engineers to organize
engineers but that an exception be
made in the case of the brewery en-
gineers. The board referred the
credentials of Woodworkers, sub-
mitted to it, to the organization
committee, as per constitution. Re-
port approved and recommendations
concurred in.Communications. Protest from
Woodworkers against the seating of
Bros. Brodke and Scharnek. Placed
on file. From Painters No. 160 in
answer to request for dues, claiming
that they had notified the council
of withdrawal a year ago. Secy.
Reichert reported that no such no-
tification had ever been received. A
similar communication from Ma-
chinists No. 248. In this case also
no such notice had been received.
The matter was referred to Grier-
ance committee. Report by Secy.
Heath as custodian of Council's
stock in the Social-Democratic Her-
ald with regard to annual meeting
was read and filed.Business Agent Weber reported
on matters of interest to labor and
gave some statistics of pauperism,
insanity, crime and prostitution in
the United States. Report approved.A communication from Pres.
Gompers outlining the plan to con-
trol the city central bodies from
headquarters was read and council
was asked to send suggestions as to
what such control should consist of.
A motion to lay on table was lost.A committee consisting of Bros.
Neumann, Dippel and Zastrow was
named to formulate suggestions and
report to council.The vacancy on Executive Board
was filled by the unanimous election
of Bro. Hendricksen of the Carpen-
ters.Receipts for evening \$75.21, dis-
bursements \$77.40.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Social-Democratic Notes.

The 13th ward branch is growing in
membership.
A reminder. Are your dues paid up
for this quarter?The 12th ward Polish branch has
elected a new secretary in the person of
Comrade Chas. Doroschowitz.The 6th ward are planning to get
busy in their organization in the near
future.An old party office seeker's motto:
Get elected honestly if you can—but
get elected.As long as there are scabs on the
political field there will be scabs on the
industrial field.The branches distributed 40,000 dog-
tags last Sunday throughout the city to
be followed up again next Sunday.The East Side Women's Club will
be organized by Comrade E. T. Melms,
Friday afternoon, Jan. 20th, at P.
Locke's hall, 327 Sherman st.The office boy got a fit when the good
news came back the other day that the
receipts for the Carnival up to the pres-
ent exceed by far that of last year.If the workmen of this country
would do a little more thinking on elec-
tion day they wouldn't have to do so
much kicking all the rest of the year.The West Side Women's Club held a
well attended lecture at N. Peterson's
hall, 2714 North ave., last Sunday after-
noon.The Vorwaerts Singing Society has
arranged for a mass ball at N. Peter-
son's hall, 2714 North ave., Saturday
evening, Feb. 18th.When a union man shows his card at
me and asks for a favor there is one
question he's got to answer before he
gets it: "Did you scab on election day?"WISCONSIN STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
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Unfair List.The Hanger Brewing Co., Racine, Wis.
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of West Bend, Wis.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES—By Carl D. Thompson

The following nominations for Na-
tional Committee have been made:
Branch 16 of Milwaukee—Frederic
Heath.Branch 11 of Milwaukee—F. Brock-
hausen.Branch 6 of Milwaukee—Theo. Ham-
matt.Branch 8 of Eau Claire—Joseph Paul.
Comrade T. H. Hickey has organized
a branch in Spooner with ten members.Western Wisconsin is booming, and if
we could put a state organizer into this
almost unexplored territory, the result
would be a hundred branches there in
a very short time.SHARON, Walworth Co.—State or-
ganizer held a conference here with
about a dozen to fifteen men who are
interested in Socialism. As a result a
temporary organization was formed for
the purpose of studying the subject, dis-
tributing literature among those inter-
ested and arrange for permanent or-
ganization later. Among those joining
in this work were several men who have
known of the Socialist movement since
living in Germany; some were active in
the Populist, some had been members of
the Patrons of Industry; one was a
student of Henry George and others had
been Democrats, but realize that both
old parties are captured by the cap-
italists. Six subscribers for the
Herald, and eight or ten pamphlets were
disposed of, so the friends will begin to
investigate. Comrade Thompson will
hold another meeting here later.ELKHORN, Walworth Co.—Twenty-
five men turned out on a very bad night
to hear the lecture by Comrade Thomp-
son. It was the first ever given on the
subject in Elkhorn. Comrade Morrison
had ridden twelve miles in very bad
weather to attend the meeting, and the
reception given to the lecture was a
pleasant surprise. Without doubt a
good organization will be found here in
the near future. A copy of Vander-
veide's "Collectivism," one of Ferris'
"Socialism and Science," and several
other books were secured by the friends
who will begin to study Socialism.CLINTON—State organizer made a
visit to Clinton and found several in-
terested persons studying Socialism and
anxious to help arrange for a meeting
when a lecturer can be sent.DELAWARE—State organizer made a
trip to Delaware on Tuesday, Jan. 10,
and looked up several friends of the
cause. All signified a desire to have a
lecture and arrangements were made
for one in the near future. ComradeAs long as the workmen of this
country don't know enough to vote for
themselves it can hardly be said that
they are fit to take over the machinery
of government.The North Greenfield branch has
elected the following new officers:
Secretary—John A. Johnson.
Treasurer—Herman Bartsch.
Literary Agent—Herman Groszkowsky.The central committee has decided to
hold a special meeting on Monday even-
ing, January 20th, to take up for dis-
cussion the various amendments and
suggestions to change our City Consti-
tution and By-laws.Parry says he was not surprised at
the increased Socialist vote. He should
not be, seeing he had quite a bit to do
with it. While he is crushing labor at
least trying to, labor is snubbing
capitalism into submission.Two hundred million dollars are spent
annually by the United States govern-
ment for direct warlike preparations.
How is this for war? What a horrible
thing it would be to spend this money
for old age pension.The West Side Women's Club now
leads in membership. But the South
Side Women's Club is determined that
they will run them a pace for first place
in a month or two. By the way, just
keep your eyes on the East Side club
when they get started."Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist,
it is difficult to convince him that he
is wrong. Therefore, I am inclined toThe F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manu-
facturers of bath tubs and plumber
supplies.
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chandeliers and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Lumber Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Fau—de & Witzschorn, better known as
the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,
Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and
Tobacco.
The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of
the Radiant Home Line Stoves.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Carpenters' Co. of Green Bay.
Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Marchant
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Error Corrected.

In the F. B. proceedings last week
relating to Barber Shops reads, A law
to prohibit Sunday closing of barber
shops. Should read: A law to provide
for Sunday closing of barber shops.
Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.ALL
WINTER
GOODS

MARKED DOWN

Prices Slashed
Regardless of Cost.J. Bruett & Son,
CLOTHIERS,
1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave.,
Cor. 18th Street.

ASK FOR

Edelweiss,
Schoon Hofenbrau,
Select or Ambrosia
BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.,
Try Our Tonic
"EDELWEISS-MALTINE"
446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott
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373 FIRST AVENUE, between
WALKER and MINERAL STS.
Phone 444 Line. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S

GEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM,
409 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth.
Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Passenger Depot.
Telephone Black 0281. Milwaukee, Wis.

FRANK KORSCH,

Saloon and Sample Room,
687 Lapham Street, Cor. 10th Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GOOD COAL

Perfectly Screened.
Burns to a White Ash.
You get satisfactory results by
trying the
PETTE & MEYER COAL CO.
J. N. STOUTMAN, Pres.
35 ONEIDA STREET,
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GEORGE RUGGABER

For Reliable Union
Made Shoes.
494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.An Honest Shoe,
The Union Labeled.Call for them at M. PERGANDER,
703 Muskego Avenue, Corner
Mitchell Street, Kieneth Block,
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DR. H. BECKERS.

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat;
EMPER BUILDING, Rooms 301-302
Cor. W. Water St. & Grand Ave.
2nd Floor 10-12, 2-4.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET.

Fresh, Salted and Layton
Smoked Meats.
861 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone North 000.
Let us furnish the meat for your Festivals.

THE HOME TEA CO.

392 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Supply have the best TEA and COF-
FEES at the lowest possible prices.
Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogentz & Ruhke, Pres.

ZAHN & STROESSER

...Tailors...
316 STATE STREET,
Four doors west of Third St.

HERMAN BUECH

MANUFACTURER OF
HIGH GRADE SIGARS,
Cigars, 10 Cents, National Brand, 5 Cents
578 10th AVENUE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

THE POPULAR

Geo. Schlegel,

MENS FURNISHER,
CORNER 13th & VLIET STREETS,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GUST. SCHMIDT,

Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars
Headquarters 15th Ward Branch
1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.

FOR FINE SHOES

GO TO

JOS. VRZAL,

488 Eleventh Ave.,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
REPAIRING KEATLY DONE.

BRAMAN COAL CO.

...ALL KINDS OF...
COAL & WOOD,
972 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE,
Phone South 511.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS TAKE NOTICE!

Let WM. F. BUECH

Furnish your Music for all Occasions.
UNION MUSICIANS.
Cor. Clinton Street and Lincoln Ave.
Pho. South 585.

UNION BREAD.

CASPAR HACH,

Baker and Confectioner,
All orders promptly attended to.
327 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR J. BERTT,

The Old
Reliable
GAS

Will Reduce Your Fuel Bill 30 Per Cent

WHY NOT START NOW?

Gas Coke is unexcelled for use
in Furnace, Stove or Range.

Goes as far as Hard Coal and Costs But

\$4.50 Per Ton { Small Nut Slow going fires, small stoves, self-
feeders and banking.\$5.50 Per Ton { Egg Coke—For boilers & large furnaces,
NUT COKE—For furnaces, stoves and
ranges.NO CHARGE FOR CARRYING except for up or down stairs
when a charge of 25c is made.Milwaukee Gas
Light CompanyTelephone Main 1936, or leave
orders at the Gas Office,
182 Wisconsin Street.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

OUR SPECIALTY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

August J. Stecher

...JEWELER...

Corner Third & State Streets.

619—3rd St., near Sherman—619

Watch cleaning, 75c; Main
Spring, 75c; Crystal, 10c;
Hands, 10c; guaranteed for
one year.

VAHL & CO.,

619 Third Street.

MARSHALCK & WEISS

...1117 VLIET STREET...

HARDWARE, STOVES
AND RANGES ...CAPENTERS', COOPERS'
AND MECHANICS' TOOLS

— TELEPHONE MAIN 915 —

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Specialties: Probate, Corporation and Real Estate
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Pharmacy

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Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and
Game in Season.

211 HOWELL AVENUE.

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AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishings.Union Hats at
Moderate Prices.708 Muskego Ave.
Cor. Mitchell St.

JOHN LUELL,

MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CIGARS,336 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
My Specialties—Sanitizing of Cigars, O. L. 10c
Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lion Star, No. 884
in Case.

BORCHARDT BROS.,

TAILORS AND
FURNISHERS.347-349 Grove St., Milwaukee,
Phone 605 Line.I ADVERTISE SMALL
WHYBECAUSE I FEEL THAT THE
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT THE
SMALLEST PROFIT
CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES
WITH ANY OTHER FURNISHER'S
LUDWIG BERG, 317 3d St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Made Clothing a Specialty.

WHERE TO EAT.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL

3c

BIJOU.

JACOB LITT, Prop.

Commencing Matinee Sunday 2:30

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Spencer & Aborn's Stupendous Production of the Melodramatic Success

AFTER MIDNIGHT

CAST OF TWENTY-FIVE.

Headed by the Sterling Young Actor

JACK WEBSTER

Next Attraction—"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

TWICE DAILY	STAR	2:30 8:15
Prices	Week Commencing Sunday Matinee	Ladies' Mat. Friday 10c
10c	RICE & BARTON'S BIG GAIETY COMPANY	10c
20c		Including 10c's and 5c's
30c		
Next Attraction—"VANITY FAIR."		

CRYSTAL THEATER.

178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.**MOTION PICTURES.**

Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

GRAND THEATER,

186 Third Street, near Grand Ave.

BEST SHOW IN THE CITY.

MATINEE DAILY.

Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA.

COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

In the matter of the Probate of Will of Henry Doerr, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of August Doerr, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing another thing that Henry Doerr, late of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, died intestate on the 7th day of September, 1905, and of an estate of inheritance in certain real estate in this state described in said petition, and that he left no personal property which would be property assets for the payment of the debts, and that no administration of his estate has been made, and that the judgment of the Court and the determination who are all the heirs of said Henry Doerr, deceased, and their respective rights and interests in said real estate.

It is Ordered, That said petition be heard at a regular term of this court to be held at the Courtroom, in the city of Milwaukee, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday, to-wit: the 7th day of March, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M.

It is Further Ordered, That notice of this time and place of such hearing be given by publishing such notice at least three successive weeks before said day, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published at Milwaukee, in said County, and that such notice be served personally on Marie Doerr, Amanda Doerr and August Doerr, at least twenty days before such hearing.

Dated Milwaukee, January 11th, 1906.

By the Court,

PAUL D. CARPENTER,
County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney of Petitioner.**HARBICHT & KASDORF,**

Meat and Provision Market

Phone White 8961. 504 STATE ST.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

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M. Thierbach & Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

REGALIA AND BADGES,

Prize and Group Masquerade Costumes a Specialty.

267-269 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Goodrich Line

Steamers

DAILY FOR CHICAGO 8 P. M.

Office & Dock at Foot of Sycamore St.

TRUST

EMIL BACHMANN, 631 3rd St.,

with your fine Watch and jewelry repairing.

We also carry a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at the lowest

prices.

Feed Your Horses!

To feed your horses scientifically, therefore healthfully and economically, mix in with their daily feed of corn or oats some

Gold Coin Stock Food.

Economical because with its use appetite and digestion are better and more nourishment is secured from less feed.

We also have Gold Coin Stock Foods for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Give it a thorough trial and you will always use it.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Milwaukee.

PHILIP ORTH & CO.

Wholesale Distributors.

224 Florida St., Milwaukee.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

at the Cor. of West Water and Wells Sts.

CHAS. W. EBEL,

622-3rd STREET.

A full line of union-made

Hats, Caps and

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

MONEYED MEN

—men who do not care to have their money lying idle while waiting for a chance to invest it profitably—will find it worth while considering our Certificates of Deposit. Liberal interest on 6 or 12 months deposits.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST on Savings Accounts.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

at the Cor. of West Water and Wells Sts.

Feed Your Horses!

To feed your horses scientifically, therefore healthfully and economically, mix in with their daily feed of corn or oats some

Gold Coin Stock Food.

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We also have Gold Coin Stock Foods for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Give it a thorough trial and you will always use it.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Milwaukee.

PHILIP ORTH & CO.

Wholesale Distributors.

224 Florida St., Milwaukee.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE SECOND MONSTER SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

Bring Your Friends and Your Friends' Friends with You

\$500
IN PRIZES

See List of Prizes on Another Page in this week's issue



TAG! YOU'RE IT!

Bring Your Sisters and Your Cousins and Your Aunts

\$500
IN PRIZES

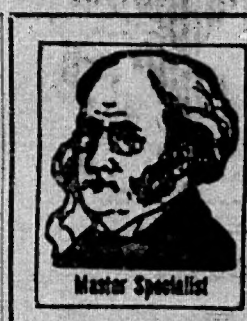
Maskers for Prizes Must be on the Floor at 9:30 o'clock

GREATEST AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE SEASON!**SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING**

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. AT THE DOOR, FIFTY CENTS

ABOUT THE FAKE MEDICAL INSTITUTES, AGAIN!**The Wisconsin Medical Outfit and its Conscienceless Practices.--How the Daily Papers come into the Game!--Poor People the Victims**

Some weeks ago we gave up some little space to warn our readers against quack doctors and quack medical institutes in general and against the Wisconsin Medical Institute in particular. We felt it a duty to sound such a warning, knowing that the working class was the especial prey of these vultures. It was not then our intention to pursue the matter farther, feeling that to sound that warning was to discharge our duty in the premises and that one warning would be enough to put the people on their guard. But the working class is a large body, and while they all ought to read a working class paper such as the Herald, the fact is that they do not all do so. Moreover, since our former article appeared some further facts have come to light that seemed to demand telling. Furthermore, since the first article appeared some things have happened. First, we received a call from a representative of the institute who proffered us advertising with the implication that our article was published because the concern did not advertise in our columns. But we were not to be caught in such a trap and the representative was told that the institute did not have money enough



Master Specialist

In Milwaukee Dr. Reinhardt is called the "Master Specialist," but in Chicago—Presto!—he is the "Master Expert" and then looks altogether different!



Master Expert

to buy space for its "Master Specialist" advertisements in our columns. And another thing that happened was that former patients of the institute began to call at our office to tell their tales of robbery at the hands of the "Master Specialist," alias master humbug. All have had the same story to tell—money out and no cure. And there was another thing happened, but we prefer not to tell of it at this time. So, all in all, we have come to the conclusion that our duty to the public is larger than we had supposed, and hence we return to the subject. And before we finish this article we have something special to say to the victims of the Wisconsin Medical Institute.

In the first place, what is the Wisconsin Medical Institute? It was established by the Reinhardt brothers some years ago, who were already operating an office in Indianapolis, and had a medical belt fake business in St. Paul (the Heidelberg Belt Co.) which has been since exposed in the magazines, and who have since opened other medical institutes in other promising fields, among them the Vienna Medical Institute of Chicago and the Guarantee Doctors—since closed. The Milwaukee office was first in charge of Dr. Wallace Reinhardt, who impersonated the "Master Specialist," although a young man with an almost baby face and chestnut hair. The picture of the "Master Specialist," which he had made at that time, and which is still used in the concern's advertisements, was a pure fake, no such benevolent old gentleman being connected with the institution. For a time Reinhardt's name appeared under it in the advertisements. The concern first had its offices in the Mathews building, but later was ordered to move out and then secured offices in the Alhambra building, where it is now located. At the time of its removal it branched out into a double business and established what was called the Leipzig Doctors in the Merrill building, publishing the same sort of advertisements and with the cuts of four alleged doctors—all fake cuts, of course. This was afterward discontinued, the Reinhardts preferring to deal with the sickers through one establishment. By this time Wallace Reinhardt left the city and his place was taken by W. F. Reinhardt, who is still the managing physician of the Wisconsin Medical Institute, although he is practicing without a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners.

He signs the concern's guarantee of "no cure, no pay," and is the boss of the outfit. There is more along this line that might be told, but this will give our readers an idea of the fakishness of the entire concern. The institute employs a number of assistants, but no one of these can remain for any length of time unless he shows himself a heartless "case-getter."

The Wisconsin Medical Institute, like all the others of its class, likes a sucker. When it gets hold of such a man it bleeds him dry. After they have "cured" a man of some imaginary ailment or have made him believe that some real ailment has been actually cured, they try to draw him into a new course of treatment. They discover that he has some other trouble that they had not suspected at the start. His fears are played upon, and it is said that in some cases a patient has been successively treated for three or four different diseases with the result that he leaves their hands a poor man, in pocket as well as in health. This practice is known among the fake doctors as "refueling," and they all strive to practice it as much as possible, for it brings in the coin.

The country is full of medical fakirs, fake medical institutes, etc. The thing has developed into a business of gigantic proportions, each individual or firm learning from the others until the same sort of fraudulent ways are the rule with all of them. Their first care is to surround themselves with the utmost protection from prosecution or other molestation. This lies usually in two directions: with the newspapers and with the official medical boards. Fake medical concerns have to advertise heavily in order to do business. This brings the daily newspapers into partnership with them—it makes the papers sharers in their ill-got gains! The papers are frankly given to understand that practically half of the money wrung from the victim-patients goes to the newspaper coffers. It is a strong influence, and the modern newspaper policy being outlined by the business office instead of by the editorial department as formerly, the newspapers lend themselves to protect the fakirs. Nothing to their disadvantage gets into print. With the medical board, it all depends. It all depends on whether the members or officers can be bought or not. We are not yet prepared to say how this is in Wisconsin. In proof of what we have said about the newspapers, we may call attention to the fact that one of the most prominent

of our former article was that the Wisconsin Medical Institute increased its newspaper advertising.

From the information that has come to us recently, it appears that quite a percentage of the institute's victims make a demand on it for their money back. They never get it, unless—Here comes the special word that we wish to say to the victims of the institution: You can all get your money back if you go about it right! In a few of the cases, where money back was demanded and refused, the victims were smart enough to put the matter into the hands of a lawyer. In each of these cases the institute stood pat until a few minutes of the time the case was to come on for trial and then settled so as to keep the case from the publicity of a trial. And it is also a notable fact that all these cases, although the complaints were regularly filed in a court of record, were never published in the daily papers. The papers kept the public in ignorance of the fact that these fakirs were being sued for cures that were not cures. The newspapers had a business interest in so acting. And so our advice to the victims of these quacks is: Invoke the law. But be careful. The Wisconsin Medical Institute is not made up of greenhorns. The "Master Specialist" is a master monkeyworker, also. You are liable to drop in on some lawyer who will sell you out. The minute you detect anything suspicious about

the conduct of your attorney, drop him like a live coal. As we say, the "Master Specialist" is resourceful. At one time he had been "treating" a farmer who lived north of the city and had bled him of \$125 on a bill of \$150. The farmer then began to wake up to the game that was being played on him and got balky. The Reinhardts then sent a private detective whom they employed to see the farmer. The man showed his star and so frightened the farmer that he paid over the remaining \$25 and took a receipt for the bill in full.

Boldly as the "Master Specialist" advertises that patients "need not pay unless cured," there is nothing the institute fears so much as the demand for money back. For if enough people forced it to pay back the money it has secured, its business would be wrecked.

SALESMEN.

We want the service of so good men at once to sell the new Irma Arc Lamp. This Lamp is entirely new. You can make money fast and become your own employer by investing \$500 dollars. The best offer you ever had in your life to make money fast.

Now, no competition. Call at once, E. E. Frank, The Heavy Light Man, 135-3rd st.

THE THEATER.**ALHAMBRA THEATER.**

Billy Van in the "Errand Boy" is next week's attraction at the Alhambra, commencing Sunday matinee. Fun and music—and Billy in the midst of it! But Van isn't the whole show by any means, and Rose Keaton, late of Weber & Fields, Florence, Sackett, Edith Hart, Florence Brooks and a host of others—well dressed and "good looking," go to round out such an evening's feast as Sullivan, Harris & Woods are intent on making a representation in as managers.

BIJOU THEATER.

Interesting and heretofore unknown species of criminals are said to be introduced to the stage for the first time in "After Midnight," the new successful melodrama, which will be seen at the Bijou next week, commencing tomorrow afternoon. As its name implies, the principal events depicted in "After Midnight" are those happenings, which transpire during the mystic hours from twelve o'clock till daylight in every big city.

The "Sign of the Cross," a play of the time of Nero, comes to the Bijou week after next.

STAR THEATER.

Rice and Barton are coming back! They open with their big three-act comedy at the Star at the Sunday matinee. It will be a snappy show—and by the way, either Rice or Barton, we forgot which, is an old-time Milwaukee boy.

GRAND THEATER.

Prof. Bilyk and his educated sections is the center shot with which the Grand Theater, Third near the Avenue, heads its bill for the coming week. The other acts are also good.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

The "Three Rays," featuring Conny, "the little magnet," will be the leading drawing card at the Crystal Theater, Second street, next week. Six other acts and the pictures make up a fine 10-cent show.

City Organizer Fund.

22nd ward \$4.00
23rd ward 4.00
23rd Ward 2.00

Write us what your local is doing so we can tell the rest about it.

Next Sunday afternoon at the Socialist Home, W. E. Aker, will organize a branch of the Finnish people of this city. The Finns have very strong Socialist ideas, and will add strength to the Socialist movement.

The Box Social given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists' held at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., last Saturday evening, was a very enjoyable affair. The tables were spread and luncheon served, after which dancing was indulged in until the small hours.

JOHN J. UECKE

...Druggist...

Cor. 12th St. and Garfield Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PHONE NORTH 3284

Smoke NIGHT HAWK

"GOLD MINE"

10c—CIGAR—10c

KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PHONE SOUTH 112

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler

That's all

418 National Avenue.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

107 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 502.

PATENTS**ALHAMBRA**

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE.

SULLIVAN, HARRIS & WOODS

Offer the Deserving Fan Maker

BILLY B. VAN

AND

60—OTHERS—60

And a Gloriously Selected Company, in a Novel Extravaganza

THE ERRAND BOY

A Musical Bombardment in an Atmosphere of Sweet Clover

Brilliantly Surrounded, Surprisingly Useful

An Absolute Innovation in the Realm of Uctuous Fun

PRETTY, NIMBLE GIRLS A FEATURE

ANOTHER \$1.50 SHOW AT OUR PRICES

Next Attraction—"SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY."

CLEARING SALELadies Shoes
Odd Lots, Single Pairs
Button and Lace
Values up to \$3.00
at**95c****Lamers Bros.**
SHOES
334 CHURCH ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.**MONEY**

TO LOAN AT

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE

NO COMMISSION. No charge for drawing papers. No charge for examining title.

No red tape, no delay. If your security is adequate you can have the money at once.

The Milwaukee Trust Co.

600 WEST WISCONSIN STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.